

ACC NR: AT7004463

SOURCE CODE: UR/2834/66/051/001/0051/0057

AUTHOR: Gur'yanov, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Control of rock pressure in gently dipping beds with roofs difficult to cave

SOURCE: Leningrad. Gornyy institut. Zapiski, v. 51, no. 1, 1966, 51-57

TOPIC TAGS: mining engineering, coal, pressure effect, underground facility

ABSTRACT: One of the trends in improving coal extraction from gently inclined beds is the wide introduction of rock-pressure control: complete caving of the roof with improved forms of mechanized and other types of timbering. The main objective in controlling rock pressure in the zone of the working face is control of movement in the immediate roof in this zone and in the main roof above as well as in front of it and over the worked-out room. The author has investigated this problem theoretically, considering the roof span, the spacing of caved blocks, the size of supporting pillars, the length of the working face, the actual amount of coal obtained by complete caving, the cost of various kinds of timbering, and the bearing capacity of the roof rock. He notes that, when the rock pressure is controlled by complete caving in workings of gently dipping coal beds beneath competent cap rocks, the displacement of the roof in the zone of the working face commonly exceeds the ultimate strength of the timbering. One method of control is maintenance of the main roof by making use of its bearing

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UDC 622.674.2

ACC NR: AT7004463

capacity. Depending on the degree to which this is done, different variants are possible. When the roof shifts in the zone of the active face, exceeding the ultimate strength of the timbering, control of rock pressure by complete caving is inadmissible. Some variant of main-roof support is then required. When complete caving of the roof is possible, a comparison of the economics of complete caving of the roof versus support of the main roof by means of its bearing capacity should be made as a guide for proper choice of control of rock pressure. In considering the extensive application of the method of roof support by using the bearing capacity of the roof, and in order to obtain the greatest economic efficiency, it is necessary 1) to determine the relation of bearing capacity on the width of the supporting pillar (when pillars are used) or on the ratio of roof span to working face length (when pillars are not used); 2) to determine the effect of roof behavior in the worked-out space on the bearing capacity of the main roof in the active block; 3) to discover an effective method of caving the roof rocks in the worked-out room according to span of the main roof and width of the supporting pillar. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 9 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2

GURYANOV, Ye. V.

DECEASED

1961/I

1960

,See ILC

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY

TOLSTYKH-CHERNITSKAYA, L.M.; GUR'YANOV, Yu.V.

New modification of the method of recording the contraction of unstriated skeletal and muscles by using small-capacitance transducers. Dokl. AN BSSR 7 no.6:422-424 Je '63.

(MIRA 16:10)

1. Belorusskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut nevrologii, neyrokhirurgii i fizioterapii. Predstavleno akademikom AN BSSR D.A. Markovym.

GUR'YANOVA, A.P.; MUSINA, A.A.

Basic characteristics of the distribution of oxygen and  
alkali in the water of the Atlantic origin in the Arctic seas.  
Trudy AANII 218:125-158 '60. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Russia, Northern--Water--Composition)

KORYAKIN, V.I.; KHUDYAKOVA, L.A.; GUR'YANOVA, A.A.

Investigating the yield of various wood chemical products in the  
pyrolysis of wood impregnated with sulfuric acid, dependent on  
the conditions of the process. Sbor. trud. TSNILKHI no.15:3-7 '63.  
(MIRA 17:11)

GUR'YANOVA, A.P.

The use of the laboratory ITR-2 interferometer in determining  
the water salinity in the Arctic seas. Trudy AANII 248:79-84  
'63. (MIRA 17:6)

GUR'YANOVA, A. S.,

"Effect of Various Methods of Feeding of Growing Heifers upon Their Exterior, Pulmonary Gas Exchange, and Future Milk Yield." (Dissertation for Degree of Candidate for Agricultural Sciences) Moscow Order of Lenin Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev, Moscow, 1955

SO: M-1036 28 Mar 56



USSR / Farm Animals. Cattle.

Q

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 2, 1959, No. 7341

Author : Gur'yanova, A. S.

Inst : Vitebsk Veterinary Institute

Title : The Effect of Lactation upon Gas Metabolism  
and Thermoproduction in Cows Raised on  
Different Type Rations and Calving for the  
First Time and upon Cows Raised on Farms

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Vitebskogo vet. in-ta, 1957, 15,  
221-231

Abstract : The milk yield of cows of the Red Tambovskaya  
breed which were kept on a concentrated type  
diet amounted to 1878.4 kg for the 300 days  
of lactation, and of cows kept on a "bulky"  
type diet to 2799.5 kg; correspondingly, the  
milk yield of cows of the Simmenthal group

Card 1/2

USSR / Farm Animals. Cattle.

Q

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 2, 1959, No. 7341

amounted to 2280.3 and 2898.4 kg. On the first month of lactation the animals displayed a 10 - 20 percent higher gas metabolism than did animals at rest. It is stressed that during lactation gas metabolism approximates the course of the lactation curve and the highest intensity of gas metabolism coincides with the second month of lactation (with the period of highest milk yields).

Card 2/2

GUR'YANOVA, A.S., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk.

Influence of various types of feed on the configuration pulmonary gas exchange, and subsequent milk productivity of heifers [with summary in English]. Izv. TSKhA no.1(20):185-192 '58. (MIRA 11:4)  
(Heifers--Feeding and feeding stuffs)

GUR'YANOVA, A.S., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Effect of pregnancy on the pulmonary gas exchange, heat production, pulse, and breathing in heifers. Dokl. Akad. sel'khoz. 24 no.3:36-39 '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Moskovskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya imeni K.A. Timiryazeva. Predstavlena akademikom V.K. Moisevanovym. (Pregnancy) (Cows)

BORISENKO, Ye.Ya., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, prof.; GUR'YANOVA, A.S.,  
GUR'YANOVA, A.S., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Minute volume of heart and correlation of organs in cattle depending  
on the type of feeding. Izv. TSKhA no.6:158-163 '60. (MIRA 13:12)  
(Cattle--Anatomy) (Cattle--Feeding and feeds)

MARTINSON, H.E.; TIAKHOPYL'D, L.Ya. [Táhepöld, L.J.]; KHANSON, Kh.M.  
[Hanson, H.M.]; GUR'YANOVA, G.G.; KHANGM, L.A. [Hange, L.A.]

Effects of prolonged inhibition, induced by chemotherapeutic sleep,  
on carbohydrate metabolism, respiration and adenosinetriphosphate  
synthesis in the brain and the effects of ascorbic acid. Vop.med.  
khim. 2 no.6:443-449 M-D '56. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Kafedra biokhimii Tartuskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

(SLEEP, ther. use exper.

eff. on carbohydrate metab., resp. & adenylypyrophosphate  
synthesis in brain, inhib. eff. of ascorbic acid)

(CARBOHYDRATES, metab.

in brain, eff. of ther. sleep & ascorbic acid)

(ADENYLYPYROPHOSPHATE, metab.

same)

(BRAIN, metab.

carbohydrate metab., resp. & adenylypyrophosphate  
synthesis, eff. of ther. sleep & ascorbic acid)

GUR'YANOVA, G. G., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Changes in  
~~the Breathing of the Brain, Heart, and Liver~~ *cerebral, cardiac, and hepatic respiration* and in ~~the~~  
~~Contents of Adeno~~ *2, 3* ~~Syntriphosphate~~ *Conting* in the ~~Brain~~ *Cerebrum* ~~in a~~ *during*  
~~Protracted~~ *drug-induced* ~~Medication~~ Sleep." Len, 1958. 18 pp (Acad  
 Med Sci USSR, ~~Physiol Inst~~ *Inst of Physiology* im I. P. Pavlov), 250 copies  
 (KL 40-58,113)

*Adenosintriphosphate content*

LIBERMAN, A.L.; GUR'YANOVA, G.K.

New data on the molecular compounds of stereoisomeric ditertiary glycols of the 1,4-di-( $\alpha$ -hydroxy-sec.alkyl)cyclohexane series.  
Izv.AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk no.11:2092-2093 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.  
(Glycols) (Cyclohexane) (Isomerism)



BRAGIN, O.V.; LIBERMAN, A.L.; GUR'YANOVA, G.K.; KAZANSKIY, B.A., akademik

Hydrogenolysis and reciprocal transitions of cis- and trans-  
1,2-dimethylcyclopentanes in the presence of rhodium, osmium,  
iridium, and palladium catalysts. Dokl. AN SSSR. 152 no.4:  
865-868 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

LIBERMAN, A.L.; BRAGIN, O.V.; GUR'YANOVA, G.K.; KAZANSKIY, B.A.

Some problems in the kinetics of hydrogenolysis of cyclopentane hydrocarbons on platinized coal. Report No.1: Hydrogenolysis of methyl- and ethylcyclopentanes. Izv. AN SSSR Ser.khim. no.10: 1737-1744 O '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

LIBERTMAN, A.L.; BRAGIN, O.V.; GUR'YANOVA, G.K.; KAZANSKIY, B.A., akademik

Interconversions of cis- and trans-1,2-dimethylcyclopentanes  
in the presence of platinum catalysts. Dokl. AN SSSR 148 no.3:  
591-594 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.  
(Cyclopentane) (Stereochemistry)

BRAGIN, O.V.; GUR'YANOVA, G.K.; LIBERMAN, A.L.

Kinetics of the  $C_5$ -dehydrocyclization of o-ethyltoluene to indan. Dokl. AN SSSR 160 no.4:823-825 F '65.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.  
Submitted July 24, 1964.

BRAGIN, O.V.; GUR'YANOVA, G.A.; LIBERMAN, A.I.

Catalytic conversions of diethylamine on platinum and palladium catalysts.  
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.7s1242-1248 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii Im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

GUR'YANOVA, I.A., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Premature births,  
still births, physical development, mortality and morbidity  
of children born of <sup>M</sup>others suffering from eclampsia."

Mos, 1958, 15 pp (Second Mos State Med Inst im N.I. Pirogov)

220 copies (KL, 42-58, 118)

- 61 -

GUR'YANOVA, I. A.

Stillbirth and neonatal mortality in eclampsia. Akush. i gin. no.3:  
74-78 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. prof. A. A. Lebedev  
pediatricheskogo fakul'teta II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta  
imeni N. I. Pirogova.

(PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS) (STILLBIRTH)  
(INFANTS(NEWBORN)—MORTALITY)

IS 8150

30944  
S/190/6/005/0-2/009/0-2  
B124/B101

AUTHORS:       Bebikh, G. F., Kuskov, V. K., Gur'yanova, I. V.  
TITLE:         Phosphorylation of polymers with phosphorus pentasulfide.  
PERIODICAL:    Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 3, no. 12, 1961,  
                 1853-1856

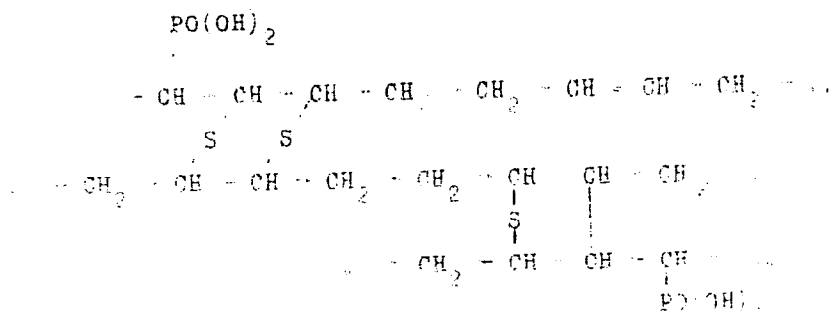
TEXT: The phosphorylation of block-polymerized divinyl rubber (SKB), block polystyrene as well as of novolak and resol resins with  $P_2S_5$  was investigated. The reaction mixture was heated either in a solvent (chlorobenzene) or without any solvent until no more  $H_2S$  evolved, and subsequently hydrolyzed. An electrophilic substitution, the mechanism of which corresponds to a second-order reaction, takes place here. The phosphorylation product of SKB rubber contains 12.3 % chemically bound sulfur, 0.26 %  $PO(OH)_2$  groups per fundamental unit of polymer, and one double bond per four fundamental units of polymer, from which the formula

Card 1/0 3



30911  
S/90/61/003/012/009/012  
B(24/B10)

Phosphorylation of polymers...



is derived. Phosphorylation of polystyrene in chloroform and in bulk yields 0.22 and 0.33 PO(OH)<sub>2</sub> groups per fundamental unit, respectively; these factors are termed "phosphorylation degree" by the authors. Styrene is simultaneously polymerized and phosphorylated at 50-60°C in the absence of a solvent, while a polymer with a phosphorylation degree of 0.06 is obtained in chlorobenzene. The phosphorylation degree of

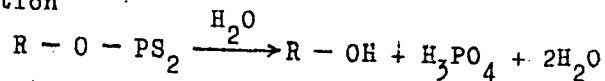
Card 2/3

30944

Phosphorylation of polymers...

S/190/61/003/012/009/012  
B124/B101

phosphorylation products of phenol-aldehyde resins is also low. A considerable portion of  $P_2S_5$  reacts with the phenolic hydroxy groups of the resin to yield thiophosphoric esters which are hydrolyzed according to the equation



The characteristic factors of the phosphorylation products are given in a table. There are 1 table and 10 references: 5 Soviet and 5 non-Soviet. The three most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: H. Z. Lecher, R. A. Greenwood, K. C. Whitchouse, T. H. Chao, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 78, 5018, 1956; S. Yolles, US Pat. 2829137; Chem. Abstrs. 52, 13606, 1958; J. M. Musselman, Canad. Pat. 511892.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova  
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov) X

SUBMITTED: January 16, 1961

Card 3/4 3

ACCESSION NR: AR4039830

8/0044/64/000/004/B032/B033

AUTHOR: Gur'yanova, K. N.

TITLE: On solving by approximation the inverse problem of logarithmic potential.

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Matematika, Abs. 48125

TOPIC TAGS: inverse problem, logarithmic potential, approximation method, Mittag Leffler star

TRANS: A solution by approximation is given to the problem: in the complex plane  $z=x+iy$ , find a region  $D$ , star-like with respect to the origin, bounded by an analytic curve  $C$  and lying inside the circle  $|z| < 1$ , given the values of the potential function

$$U(z) = \frac{\partial V}{\partial z} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right)$$

on the circumference  $|z| = 1$ , where  $V(x,y)$  is the outer logarithmic potential of the region  $D$ , supposed filled with matter of unit density. For  $|z| \geq 1$ , one has the expansion

A sequence of polynomials in  $\frac{1}{z}$ :

$$U(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{c_n}{z^{n+1}}$$

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ACCESSION NR: AR4039830

$$U_n(z) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{c_k}{z^{k+1} \Gamma\left[1 + \frac{k}{\varphi(n)}\right]} \quad (n=1, 2, \dots),$$

is constructed, where  $\varphi(n)$  is an increasing function, chosen in a special way. It is shown that in any closed domain lying within the MITTAG-LEFFLER star, in particular on the boundary  $C$  of region  $D$ ,  $U(z) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} U_n(z)$ , uniformly with

respect to  $z$ , i.e. the  $U_n(z)$  provide successive approximations to the analytic continuation of  $U(z)$  up to the boundary of region  $D$ . For each  $U_n(z)$  with a sufficiently large  $n$ , using the method of I. M. Rapoport (Dokl. AN SSSR, 1940, 28, no. 4, 305-307), one can find a region  $D_n$ , for which  $U_n$  is the potential function. It is shown that  $D_n \rightarrow D$ . (V. Ivanov.)

ASSOCIATION: none

SUB CODE: MA

DATE ACQ: 15 May 64

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

GUR'YANOVA, K.N.

Approximate solution of the inverse logarithmic potential  
problem. Mat. zap. Ural. mat. ob-va UrGu 4 no.2:28-37 '63  
(MIRA 17:8)

17(2,6)

SOV/16-59-6-19/46

AUTHORS: Sergeyeva, N.A., Somova, N.M. and Gur'yanova, L.I.

TITLE: The Pathogenic Microflora of Rodents, Obtained From the Leningrad Merchant Port. II.

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1959, Nr 6, pp 91-95 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A systematic study of rodents captured in the Leningrad dock area revealed, among other pathogenic microbes, many strains of Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae. N.G. Olsuf'yev, Ye.M. Tsvetkova, Dunayeva, G.D. Vilyavin and N.I. Kratokhvil' have also shown that these bacteria may be found in rodents and other small animals. V.K. Stefanskiy and A.A. Grinfel'd described 35 cases of erysipeloid among workers in Odessa Fish Plants. P. Svintsov, G.I. Rozhkov, I.S. Gil'man, F.N. Slipenko and A.I. Brind noted cases of erysipelas among veterinary workers and workers in the meat industry. In the present study rodents (mostly grey and black rats) were captured from all parts of the dock area and dock installations. Animals infected with Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae were found only in the Kleyevoy zavod (Glue Plant), the

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SOV/16-59-6-19/46

The Pathogenic Microflora of Rodents, Obtained From the Leningrad Merchant Port. II.

storages and port refrigerator section. Epidemiological study revealed a connection between the infected rodents and the incidence of erysipelas among workers in the storehouses, refrigerator section, glue plant, etc. There are: 15 Soviet references and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskaya protivochummaya portovaya i gorodskaya nablyudatel'naya stantsiya (Leningrad Port and City Anti-plague Observation Station).

SUBMITTED: May 21, 1958

Card 2/2

MAKAREVICH, N.I., kand.med.nauk; GUR'YANOVA, L.I.; TARTAKOVSKAYA, M.I.

Use of aldolase determination methods and blood protein electrophoresis in the diagnosis of Botkin's disease. Terap.arkh. 32 no.9:49-51 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz biokhimicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - dotsent A.A. Konstantinov) i korevogo otdela (zav. L.I. Gur'yanova) Khabarovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny.  
(ALDOLASE) (BLOOD PROTEINS) (HEPATITIS, INFECTIOUS)



ANDREYEVA, A.P.; BAKULINA, L.I.; GREBENCHUK, A.I.; GUR'YANOVA, L.I.;  
PUH'KO, T.A.; SOMOVA, N.M.; YUDINOVA, P.V.

Microflora of rodents in Leningrad. Report No.2. Zhur. mikrobiol.,  
epid. i immun. 32 no.9:133-134 S 61. (MIRA 15'2)

1. Iz Leningradskoy protivochumnoy portovoy i gorodskoy nablyudatel'noy  
stantsii.

(LENINGRAD\_\_RODENTIA\_\_MICROBIOLOGY)

15(2)

SOV/72-59-5-5/23

AUTHOR:

Gur'yanova, M. F.

TITLE:

Granulation of the Glass Layer (Granulirovaniye stekol'noy shikhty)

PERIODICAL:

Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 5, pp 14 - 16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A. K. Chugunov recommended the briquetting of the glass layer as early as in the middle of the 19th century. V. S. Yakopson has also dealt with this problem (Ref 1). The author of this article reports on a new method of layer granulation by use of ground sand. The sand is ground by means of the vibratory mill M-200 to a grain size of  $60\mu$ . The granulator of the construction of Gipro cement was used (see figure). Water proved to be favorable as a binding liquid; it prevents layer division and promotes glass formation. The experiments were made with a layer of the following composition: 100 kg sand, 48 kg boric acid, 5.3 kg soda, 11 kg sodium saltpeter, 4.3 kg potash. The optimum water content of this layer was 15%, the initial temperature of water 20-25°. The glass was melted at a temperature of 1460° in the course of five hours. The melting results are listed in the table and show the advantage of the granulated

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Granulation of the Glass Layer

SOV/72-59-5-5/23

layer. The transportation and the charging of the furnace were thus simplified. The process of silicate formation is accelerated, the melting cycle reduced and the furnace output increased. This granulation process of the layer is simple and can be introduced into production without considerable costs. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

Card 2/2

GUR'YANOVA, M.F.; FROLOV, Ya.A.

"Granulating" a glass batch with large-grained sand. Stek. i ker.  
18 no.10:26-27 0 '61. (MIRA 14:11)  
(Glass manufacture)

GUR'YANOVA, M.F., inzh.

Quantitative determination of potassium in silicates. Stek.  
i ker. 20 no.6:20-23 Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

(Silicates—Analysis) (Potassium)

GUR'YANOVA, M K

133-58-3-24/29

AUTHORS: Pospelov, V.P. (Deceased) and Gur'yanova, L.K.

TITLE: An Apparatus PFV-1 for Checking Drawing Dies (Pribor  
PPV-1 dlya proverki volok)

PERIODICAL: Stal', 1958, Nr 3, pp 258 - 261 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An apparatus for the determination of the angle of a  
die and quality of its surface, based on the principle of  
reflection of a parallel beam of light from the conical surface  
of a die is described. There are 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Ural Poly-  
technical Institute)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 1/1

GUR'YANOVA, M.K.

Kinematic and operational characteristics of thin-wire drawing  
machines. Sbor.st.Ural.politekh.inst. no.48:112-130 '53.  
(MLRA 9:3)

(Drawing (Metalwork))

GUR'YANOVA, M.K.

Applying the law of large numbers to durability estimates of  
drawing dies. Prokat. proizv. no.2:44-50 '60.

(MIRA 14:11)

(Wire drawing)

(Dies(Metalworking))



GURYANOVA, M. P.

NAZAROV, G. S. (Lecturers)  
ROMZHINA, G. I.

GURYANOVA, M. P. (Assistant, Department of Pharmacology and Parasitology,  
Saratov Zooveterinary Institute).  
Use of the chloropyrin-creolin emulsion in the fight against mange of sheep.

Source: Veterinariya; 22; 6; June 1945 uncl  
TABCON

GUR'YANOV, DOCENT M. I., DUTEROV, A. E.

Dogs - Diseases

New concepts in demodicidosis in dogs and its therapy. Veterinariia 29 No. 10, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.

GUR'YANOVA, N.A.

Modification of the fundus oculi in children with tuberculous  
meningitis treated with streptomycin. Vest.oft. 33 no.3:32-34  
My-Je '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Iz glaznoy kliniki (dir. prof. T.I.Yeroshevskiy) Kuybyshevskogo  
meditsinskogo instituta i Kuybyshevskogo oblastnogo instituta  
okhrany materinstva i detstva (nauchnyy rukovoditel' prof. N.D.  
Nikolaev)

(EYE, in various diseases,

\*tuberc., meningeal, in child. in streptomycin ther.)

STREPTOMYCIN, therapeutic use,

\*tuberc., meningeal, in child., eff. on fundus oculi)

(TUBERCULOSIS, MENINGEAL, in infant and child,

\*ther., streptomycin, eff. on fundus oculi)

YEROSHEVSKIY, T.I., prof.; STUKALOV, S.Ye., aspirant; GUR'YANOVA, N.A.,  
ordinator; VILNIKOVA, Ya.Ya., ordinator

Use of tissue therapy in certain eye diseases. Oft.ghur. 13  
no.8:482-486 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

(TISSUE EXTRACTS)  
(NYE---DISEASES AND INFECTS)

SINYAKOV, Aleksandr Borisovich; ANTIPOVA, Anisiya Ivanovna;  
KARASEVA, Nina Nikolayevna; AVER'YANOVA, T.N., inzh.,  
retsenzent: VIDANOVA, R.I., prepodav., retsenzent;  
GUR'YANOVA, N.I., prepodav., retsenzent; DATNER, M.G.,  
inzh., retsenzent; KARASEV, V.K., kand. tekhn. nauk,  
nauchn. red.; GABOVA, D.M., red.

[Technology of clothing manufacture] Tekhnologiya shve-  
nogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Legkaia industriia, 1965. 409 p.  
(MIRA 18:7)

AUTHORS: Tager, A. A., Gur'yanova, N. M.

SOV/76-32-9-4/46

TITLE: The Temperature Dependence of the Heat of Solution and the Packing of Polymer Molecules in Various Physical States  
(Teploty rastvoreniya i upakovka molekul polimerov v raznykh fizicheskikh sostoyaniyakh)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 32, Nr 9,  
pp 1958 - 1962 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors studied the total heat of solution of polystyrene with a molecular weight of 327,000. The solvents used were ethyl benzene and toluene. The determinations were carried out using a calorimeter and at temperatures between  $-13^{\circ}$  and  $+113^{\circ}$ . The heat of solution decreases with increasing temperature and becomes zero at  $70^{\circ}$  (Fig 1). The value of  $T\Delta S_1$  for the system polystyrene-toluene at  $70^{\circ}$  was calculated; in figure 2 the curve for this system is compared to the curve for the polystyrene-benzene system at  $25^{\circ}$  (Ref 3). The curve at  $70^{\circ}$  corresponds to the curve for flexible polymers. With a temperature increase the relaxation time decreases, the flexibility of the polystyrene chains improves, and consequently the packing of the

Card 1/2

The Temperature Dependence of the Heat of Solution  
and the Packing of Polymer Molecules in Various Physical States

SOV/76-32-9-4/46

chains becomes closer. There are 2 figures and 16 references, 12 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, Sverdlovsk (Sverdlovsk,  
Ural State University)

SUBMITTED: February 18, 1957

Card 2/2

GUR'YANOVA, O. Z.

GUR'YANOVA, O. Z. -- "The Effect of Worms and Organic Fertilizers on the Structure Formation of Chernozem Soils." All-Union Sci Res Inst of Fertilization, Agricultural Engineering, and Soil Sciences. Moscow, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Agricultural Sciences).

So.: Knizhanya Letopis', No. 6, 1956.



USSR / Forestry. Forest Economy

K-3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 58393

Author : Akhromeyko, A. I. , Gur'yanova, O. Z., Pankratova, N. M.

Inst : All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Forestry and Mechanization of the Forest Economy

Title : The Influence of Various Doses of 2,4-D, 2, 4, 5-T, of 2,4-D Butyl Ether and of Sodium Pentachlorophenolate (PCP) on Gray Alder and of Gray Willow Shrubs.

Orig Pub: Byul. Nauchno-tekhn. inform. Vses n.-i. in-t les-ovodstva i mekhaniz. lesn. kh-va, 1957, No 4, 14-16

Abstract: It was established in experiments conducted in

Card 1/2

USSR / Forestry. Forest Economy

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000617520007-3"

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 58393

Tyutchev forestry [project] of the Pushkin leskhoz that 2,4-D is more toxic than 2, 4, 5T on turfo-podzolic heavy clayey soil. s, 4-D Butyl ether in doses 0, 5, 1, 2, 3, and 4 kilograms per ha. was fatal to the foliage of the gray alder. This chemical is effective for the gray willow in doses of 3-4 kilograms per ha. European white birch, aspen, gray alder, gray willow, mountain ash and raspberry were particularly sensitive to the action of PCP. Their leaves perished totally when the administered dose was 10-15 kilograms per ha. Spruce and alder buck thorn were not harmed by these doses. -- L. V. Nesmelov

Card 2/2

GUR'YANOVA, R. N.

✓ The catalytic activity of the metals of the IV series with respect to the interaction of hydrogen and oxygen. G. K. Dorekov, M. G. Silin'ko, A. G. Filippova, and R. N. Gur'yanova. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 94, 713-15 (1951); *cf. C.A.* 49, 4807c.—The catalytic activity of Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Ni, Co, Cu, and Zn on the interaction of H and O was studied by the method previously described (*loc. cit.*), which permits a direct detn. of the reaction rate at constant temp. along a layer of the catalyst and continuous observations of the nature of changes of catalyst activity. A large excess of H was used in the tests to prevent the oxidation of the catalyst. The catalyst activity was measured at 302, 254, 218, 180, and 135°, under conditions which minimize the diffusion effects. The sp. catalyst activity was expressed as the no. of ml. of (2H<sub>2</sub>+O<sub>2</sub>) reacting per hr. on 1 sq. cm. of the catalyst surface. The curve of activities passes through a sharp max. at Ni. W. M. S.

BORESKOV, G.K.; VASILEVICH, L.A.; GUR'YANOVA, R.N.; KERNERMAN, V.Sh.;  
SLIN'KO, M.G.; FILIPPOVA, A.G.; CHESNOZOV, B.B.

Oxidation of ethylene in a fluidized bed of a catalyst. Kin. i  
kat. 3 no.2:214-220 Mr. Ap '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut kataliza Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR i Fiziko-khimi-  
cheskiy institut imeni L.Ya.Karpova.  
(Ethylene) (Oxidation) (Fluidization)

BAL'VA, Ya.T., inzh.; GUR'YANOVA, T.A., inzh; FAYNSHTEYN, A.S., inzh.

Use of fireclay-concrete lining of boilers in the system of the  
"Volgoenergomontazh" Trust. Energ. stroi. no.1:83-86 '59.  
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Trest "Volgoenergomontazh".  
(Stalingrad--Boilers)

ACCESSION NR: AP4010877

S/0210/63/000/011/0087/0094

AUTHOR: Gur'yanova, T. G.

TITLE: Conditions of loess formation in the upper part of the Angara basin

SOURCE: Geologiya i geofizika, no. 11, 1963, 87-94 .

TOPIC TAGS: loess, loam, sandy loam, quartz, feldspar, clay, beidellite, hydromica, carbonate, epidote, hornblende, weathering, reducing environment

ABSTRACT: The loess sequence in the upper Angara basin is divided into 3 units: (1) loess proper--pale, rarely light brown, carbonate-bearing, macroporous sandy loam and loam, with the fraction 0.05-0.002 forming 50-55%, with an average porosity of 45%, and with sharply defined sagging properties; (2) loessal sandy loam and loam with small quantities of silty particles, low porosity, and slight sagging properties; and (3) loam and sandy loam, pale and light brown, faintly macroporous clay in various stages of change to loess, practically free of sagging properties. The loess is predominantly sand-silt-clay, rarely just silt. Particles smaller than 0.01 mm make up 50-70% of the rock on an average. This fraction is thought to be mostly beidellite, hydromica, and finely dispersed quartz (mostly on the basis of refractive indices). Kaolinite is either absent or present in very

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: APh010877

small quantities. The silt and sand particles are angular to subrounded and are more or less evenly distributed through the fine-grained matrix. Carbonate generally makes up 2 to 15% of the rock, mostly as sand grains, rarely in finer fragments, locally in circular veinlets (possibly fragments of organisms). Minerals in the light fraction of the rock include quartz (generally 45-55%), chlorite (up to 5%), mica (2-10%), and feldspar (orthoclase, microcline, and plagioclase). The heavy fraction forms about 1% of the total volume of the rock, and this includes epidote, hornblende, actinolite, and ore minerals (ilmenite, magnetite, leucoxene, and pyrite). Minor constituents are garnet, zircon, rutile, apatite, anatase, brookite, sphene, and limonite). The author concludes that the loess was formed under conditions of prolonged weathering. The clastic particles were apparently transported and deposited in a reducing environment. The climate was cold, with long periods of frozen ground. There is now insufficient evidence to relate physical-mechanical properties to mineral composition. Orig. art. has 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut zemnoy kory\* Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Irkutsk  
(Institute of the Earth's Crust, Siberian Department AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 23Dec61

DATE ACQ: 14Feb64

ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 61818-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/EWP(b) Pg-4 WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5017694

UR/0250/65/009/006/0364/0366

AUTHOR: Rutkovskiy, F. K.<sup>44</sup>; Gur'yanova, T. K.<sup>44</sup>

TITLE: Distribution of pump radiation density in a trihedral rod

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Doklady, v. 9, no. 6, 1965, 364-366

TOPIC TAGS: laser, neodymium laser, laser rod, laser oscillation, laser rods

ABSTRACT: Although laser rods can be of arbitrary shape, the pump radiation distribution was hitherto investigated only in rectangular-prism and cylindrical rods. The present study is devoted to a trihedral prism, a shape proposed occasionally to eliminate harmful closed modes that reduce the generation power, especially since no total internal reflection is possible in such rods. The ray pattern in the prism is traced by constructing an infinite number of mirror images of the rod in its faces and summing the corresponding infinite series of integrals. The numerical computations were with the aid of an electronic computer. Plots are presented of the distribution of the relative pump radiation density in one-sixth of the normal cross section through a neodymium glass prism. The results show that in the absence of absorption the radiation density is evenly distributed, and in the presence of absorption it decreases towards the center of the rod. Maximum density is observed at the corner of the prism, owing to the decrease in the op-

Card 1/2

L 61818-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017694

tical thickness at these locations. When  $ak = 0.5$  ( $a$  = half width of face,  $k$  =  
= absorption coefficient), the rod absorbs half the energy incident on it. When  
 $ak = 3$ , the absorption is 87%. The fraction of the reflected energy is 9.7%.  
This report was presented by B. I. Stepanov. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 for-  
mula. [02]

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki AN BSSR (Institute of Physics, AN BSSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Feb65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC, OF

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

ATD PRESS: 4060

Card 2/2



VORONTSOV, A.I.; GUR'YANOVA, T.M.; MOZOLEVSKAYA, Ye.G.

Survey of injurious forest insects in the Khoper Preserve. Trudy Khop.  
gos. zap. no. 4:47-74 '61. (MIRA 16:3)  
(Khoper Preserve—Forest insects)

GUR'YANOVA, T.M.

Role of bark beetles in the development of niki of the Dutch elm disease.  
Trudy Khop. gos. zap. no.4:105-121 '61. (MIRA 16:3)  
(Khopor Preserve—Dutch elm disease) (Khopor Preserve—Bark beetles)  
(Insects as carriers of plant diseases)

GUR'YANOVA, T.M.

Ecology of elm bark beetles in the nidi of the Dutch elm disease.

Vop. ekol. 7:46-48 '62.

(MIRA 16:5)

1. Lesotekhnicheskiy institut, Moskva.

(Bark beetles) (Dutch elm disease)

BELETSKAYA, I.P.; REUTOV, O.A.; GUR'YANOVA, T.P.

Substitution for halogen of a mercury atom bonded to a saturated carbon atom. Report No.1: Interaction between benzyl mercury chloride and iodine in the presence of iodine ion in dioxane. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk no.9:1589-1595 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.  
(Mercury compounds) (Iodine)

BELETSKAYA, I.P.; REUTOV, O.A.; GUR'YANOVA, T.P.

Reaction of the substitution of a halogen for a mercury atom combined to a saturated carbon atom. Report No.2: Reaction of benzyl mercury chloride with iodine in the presence of an iodine anion in dimethylformamide, methyl, and ethyl alcohols. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd. khim.nauk no.11:1997-2002 N '61.  
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.  
(Mercury organic compounds) (Iodine)  
(Substitution (Chemistry))

BELETSKAYA, I.P.; REUTOV, O.A.; GUR'YANOVA, T.P.

Reaction substituting a halogen for a mercury atom combined with saturated carbon atom. Izv. AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.12:2178-2182 D '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.  
(Mercury compounds) (Iodine)

GUR'YANOVA, V. M.

Moscow. Progressive methods of electric welding of steel constructions Moskva, Gos.  
izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture, 1954. 28 p. (54-44158)

TK4660.M67

GUR' YANOVA, V.M., inzh.

Using automatic welding in erecting large tanks in the United States. Biul.stroi.tekh. 12 no.9:32-33 S '55. (MIRA 12:1)

1. TSentral'nyy institut informatsii po stroitel'stvu.  
(United States--Tanks) (Electric welding)



GUR'YANOVA, V.M., inzh.

Immediate removing of forms in making precast reinforced concrete  
sewers. Biul.stroi.tekh. 12 no.10:17-19 0 '55.

(MIRA 12:1)

1. Tsentral'nyy institut informatsii po stroitel'stvu.  
(Sewers, Concrete)

KIRICHENKO, G.I.; GUR'YANOVA, V.N.

Stratigraphy and lithology of terrigenous deposits of the lower  
Cambrian in the Iya and Uda Valleys in the northern piedmont of  
the Eastern Sayan Mountains. Mat. VSECHI no.7:41-49 '55.  
(Iya Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic) (MLRA 10:4)  
(Uda Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

GUR'YANOVA, V.N.

Petrochemical characteristics of rocks in intrusive complexes  
in the western slope of the Kuznetsk Ala-Tau in Gornaya Shoriya.  
Inform.sbor.VSEGEI no.21:101-115 '59. (MIRA 14:12)  
(Kuznetsk Ala-Tau--Rocks, Igneous)

DODIN, A.L.; GUR'YANOVA, V.N.

Intrusive complexes of the Eastern Sayan Mountains. Mat. VSEGEI  
no.32:107-118 '60. (MIRA 14:3)  
(Sayan Mountains—Rocks, Igneous)

GUR'YANOVA, V.N.; DODIN, A.L.

New data on the geology of the Uda-Iya region in the Eastern  
Sayan Mountains. Inform.sbor.VSEGEI no.40:35-44 '60. (MIRA 14:12)  
(Sayan Mountains--Geology)

BOGDANOV, Yu.V.; GUR'YANOVA, V.N.; MERAYEV, M.

Metallogenic outline of copper deposits in Cuba. Sov.geol.6  
no.11:91-103 N '65. (MIRA 19:1)

L 53665-65 ENT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EMP(j)/T. Pc-L/Pr-L/Ps-L RPL NW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5009999

UR/0318/65/000/003/0032/0034

AUTHORS: Butovich, N. A.; Gur'yanova, V. P.

TITLE: Copolymerization of isobutylene with styrene in the presence of titanium tetrachloride

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 3, 1965, 32-34

TOPIC TAGS: copolymerization, styrene, catalyst, titanium tetrachloride

ABSTRACT: The combination of titanium tetrachloride and titanium triethyl aluminate makes a good catalyst for the copolymerization of isobutylene and styrene, but the operation requires great care and is somewhat dangerous. The authors have therefore sought to bring about the copolymerization with titanium tetrachloride alone. The reaction was carried out in an alcohol bath to which dry ice was added. The initial products were distilled styrene, washed in caustic soda, and 85-87% isobutylene, obtained by dehydration of isobutyl alcohol over aluminum oxide. The copolymerization was carried out at temperatures between -50 and -75C with different amounts of catalyst and different isobutylene-styrene ratios. Results of yields, products, and properties are tabulated. It was found that the molecular weight of the polymer increased with amount of catalyst, and that the

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L 53665-65

ACCESSION NR: AF5009999

yield passed through a maximum at 3.3% catalyst. The molecular weight of the copolymer was also found to increase with increase in the isobutylene:styrene ratio. Adopting a ratio of 95:5, further tests were made on the effect of temperature, and it was found that higher molecular weights were obtained at lower temperatures. As an additive, the obtained products are comparable with polyisobutylene. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy Khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im. S. M. Kirova  
(Kazan Institute of Chemical Engineering)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, CC

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

884  
Card 2/2



MOISEYEV, V.D.; NEYMAN, M.B.; KOVARSKAYA, B.M.; ZENOVA, I.Ye.; GUR'YANOVA, V.V.

Thermal degradation of condensation resins. Investigating the  
thermal degradation of epoxide resins with the aid of the tracer  
method. Plast.massy no.6:11-15 '62. (MIRA 15:6)  
(Epoxy resins)

S/190/62/04/012/015/015  
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Alishoyev, V. R., Gur'yanova, V. V., Kovarskaya, B. M.,  
Neyman, M. B.

TITLE: Non-additive effect in the stabilization of polyformaldehyde  
by additions of polyamides and antioxidants

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 12, 1962, 1887

TEXT: It has been found that a joint addition of polyamide and anti-oxidant more effectively reduces the evolution of gas in the degradation of polyformaldehyde by thermooxidation than an addition of polyamide or antioxidant alone (Fig.). There is 1 figure,

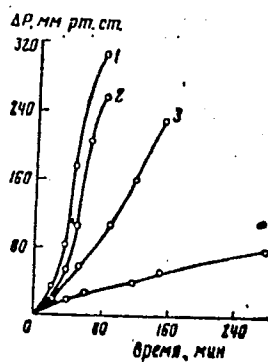
SUBMITTED: June 14, 1962

Fig. Increase of pressure in the oxidation of polyformaldehyde at 200°C,  $P_{O_2}$  = 200 mm Hg. (1) Without addition, (2) with polyamide,

(3) with antioxidant, (4) with polyamide - antioxidant mixture. Ordinate:  $\Delta P$ , mm Hg; abscissa: time, min.  
Card 1/2

Non-additive effect in the...

S/190/62/004/012/015/015  
B101/B186



Card 2/2

L 10623-63

EPR/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/BDS/ES(s)-2---AF/TC/ASD/SSD--Ps-4/  
Pr-4/Pc-4/Pt-4--RM/MAY/WW

85  
84

ACCESSION NR: AP3000687

S/0190/63/005/005/0644/0648

AUTHOR: Alishoyev, V. R.; Neyman, M. B.; Kovarskaya, B. M.; Gur'yanova, V. V.

TITLE: Thermooxidative degradation and stabilization of polyformaldehyde

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 5, 1963, 644-648

TOPIC TAGS: thermooxidative degradation, degradation, stabilization, poly-  
amide, polyformaldehyde, PFA, 548-27, antioxidant, p-oxineozon, Santovar O, 22-46

ABSTRACT: A method has been developed and used to evaluate the effectiveness of individual polyamide resins<sup>9</sup> (as acceptors of the evolving formaldehyde) and their combination with various antioxidants in stabilizing PFA polyformaldehyde<sup>12</sup> against thermooxidative degradation.<sup>15</sup> The method is based on measurement of the pressure change in a special vessel enclosed in a thermostat containing a PFA sample exposed to oxygen and/or heat. Pressure change versus time curves are plotted and evaluated. Preliminary tests showed that at 145C in the absence of oxygen PFA decomposes very slowly. With oxygen present decomposition is much faster, shows an induction period, and yields formaldehyde, carbon oxides, hydrogen, and water. Screening of polyamide resins "54,"<sup>12</sup> "548,"<sup>12</sup> and "548-27"<sup>12</sup> by formaldehyde-absorption tests showed that "548-27" is the best formaldehyde acceptor. Antioxidants<sup>12</sup> such as "22-46"

Card 1/2

L 10623-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3000687

(2,2'-methylene-bis(4-methyl-6-tertbutyl)-phenol) or "p-oxineozon" [a p-hydroxy-phenylnaphthylamine?] in combination with "548-27" were screened by the above method as additives to PFA at 200C and 200 mm Hg of oxygen. The most effective antioxidants in combination with "548-27" proved to be "22-46," "p-oxineozon", and Santovar "O." In the case of the "548-27"/"22-46" combination added to PFA in 2.5% total concentration the optimum polyamide to antioxidant ratio was 0.6/0.4. This figure, derived by the pressure-change-curve method, was in good agreement with the results of control studies of thermooxidation by thermogravimetric and differential thermal analysis. This work was done at the Scientific Research Institute of Plastics. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass (Scientific Research Institute of Plastics)

SUBMITTED: 05Oct61

DATE ACQ: 17Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH,MA

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 007

ch/*Sw*  
Card 2/2

L 10761-65 ENT(m)/ENG(v)/ENP(j)/T Pc-4/Pe-5 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP4047194

S/0190/64/006/010/1737/1743

AUTHOR: Kovarskaya, B. M.; Neyman, M. B.; Gur'yanova, V. V.; Rozantsev, E. G.; Nitshe, O. N.

TITLE: Stabilization of polyformaldehyde

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soedineniya, v. 6, no. 10, 1964, 1737-1743

TOPIC TAGS: formaldehyde, oxidation inhibitor, polycaproamide, polyhexamethylene sebacamide, polyamide 68, hexamethylene adipamide, polyamide 54, polymer stabilization, polyformaldehyde, nitrogen oxide

ABSTRACT: The kinetics and mechanism of the reaction of formaldehyde with different polyamide resins and the effectiveness of a new class of inhibitors of the radical type were investigated during the oxidation of polyformaldehyde. The kinetic curves of the absorption of formaldehyde by different polyamide resins (such as polycaproamide, polyhexamethylene sebacamide or polyamide 68, the copolymer of caprolactam and hexamethylene adipamide - polyamide 54) show that the highest rate of formaldehyde absorption is obtained with polyamide 68, the saturation point of which is obtained 15 minutes after the beginning of the experiment. The lowest rate of absorption is with polyamide 54, for which the equilibrium state is attained after 200 min. The rate of attaining the maximum absorption of formal-

Card 1/3

L 10761-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4047194

2.

dehyde increases considerably with increasing formaldehyde pressure and temperature. By increasing the initial pressure of formaldehyde from 300 to 600 mm Hg, the rate of absorption for polyamide 68 is increased 7 times, and for Kapron and polyamide 54 - 5-6 times. However, the final amount of absorbed formaldehyde decreases with increasing temperature. The possible conversions in polyamide resins were also investigated, as well as the inhibitory effect of polyformaldehyde with different nitrogen oxide radicals - for which the structural formulas are given. The effect of increased pressure during the thermal oxidative degradation of polyformaldehyde with resin 54 (1.5-2%) and an antioxidant (0.5-1%) at 200°C,  $P_{O_2}$  = 200 mm Hg, is plotted. The nitrogen oxide radicals were found to be very efficient stabilizers of polyformaldehyde, especially at lower oxidation temperatures (180°C). The relationship between the induction period and the concentration by weight of the stabilizer is also plotted. It is shown that the radical inhibitors are consumed mostly by reactions connected with inhibition of the thermal oxidation of polyformaldehyde. The inhibitors retard the oxidation of formaldehyde and are completely consumed during the induction period. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 4 chemical formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-Issledovatel'skiy Institut plasticheskikh mass (Scientific Research Institute of Plastics)

Card 2/3

L 10761-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4047194

SUBMITTED: 18Nov63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00, 11

NO REF SOV: 015

OTHER: 003

Card 3/3



L 1139-66 EWT(m)/EPP(c)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EMA(c) IJP(c)/RPL JD/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5022593

UR/0190/65/007/009/1515/1519

678.01:54

AUTHORS: Gur'yanova, V. V.; Kovarskaya, B. M.; Krinitskaya, L. A.; Neyman, M. B.;  
Rozantsev, E. G.

TITLE: On the possibility of initiating the chain oxidation of polymers by  
nitrogen oxide radicals

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 9, 1965, 1515-1519

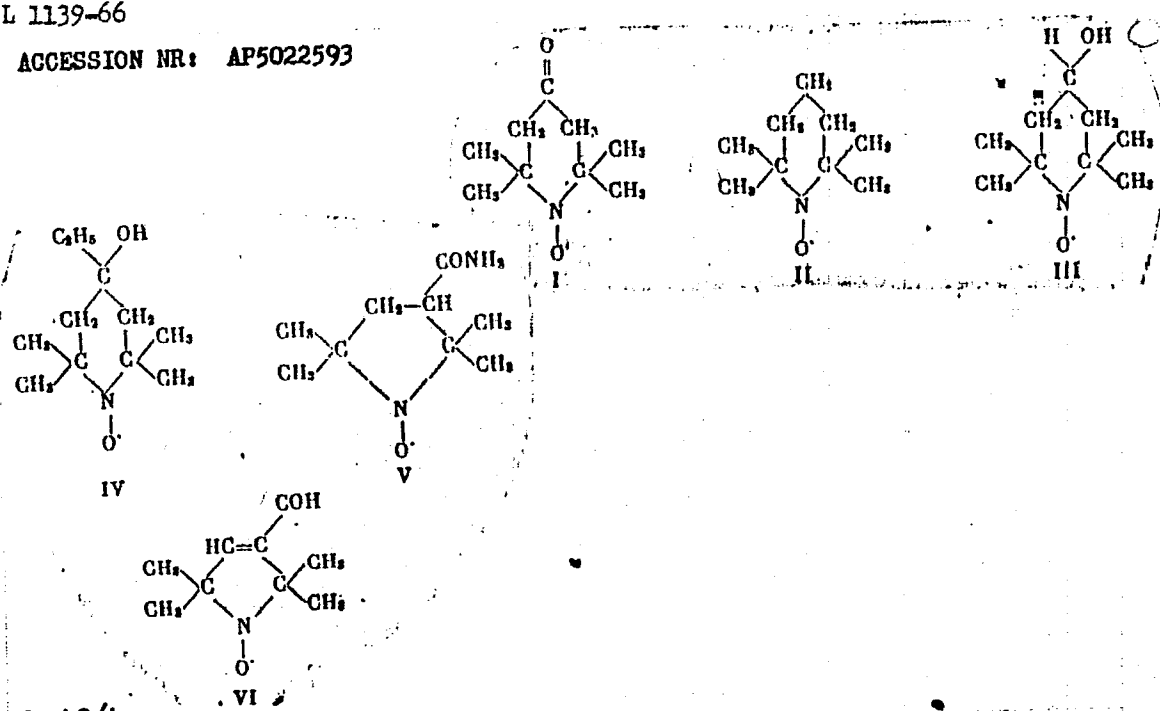
TOPIC TAGS: free radical, EPR, polymerization, hydrazobenzene, free radical  
polymerization

ABSTRACT: The kinetics, activation energies and preexponential factors for six  
reactions between six different iminoxyl radicals and hydrazobenzene have been  
determined. The investigation was undertaken to extend currently available infor-  
mation on the abstraction of nitrogen-bound hydrogen atoms by nitrogen oxide  
radicals discussed by M. B. Neyman, Yu. G. Mamedova, P. Blenke, and A. L.  
Buchachenko (Dokl. AN SSSR, 144, 392, 1962). The radicals studied were:

Card 1/4

L 1139-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022593



Card 2/4

L 1139-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022593

The rate of reaction was followed by observing the changes in the EPR and UV spectra. The experimental results for hydrazobenzene are shown graphically in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure. Reaction rate constants and preexponential factors for the six different radicals are given in tabular form. A reaction mechanism is proposed. It is concluded that nitrogen oxide radicals are capable of abstracting nitrogen-bound hydrogen, giving rise to an active radical that is capable of initiating oxidation. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 3 graphs, and 3 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Institut plasticheskikh mass (Plastics Institute)

4455

SUBMITTED: 24Sep64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: OC,  
OC

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 002

Card 3/4

L 1139-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022593

ENCLOSURE: 01

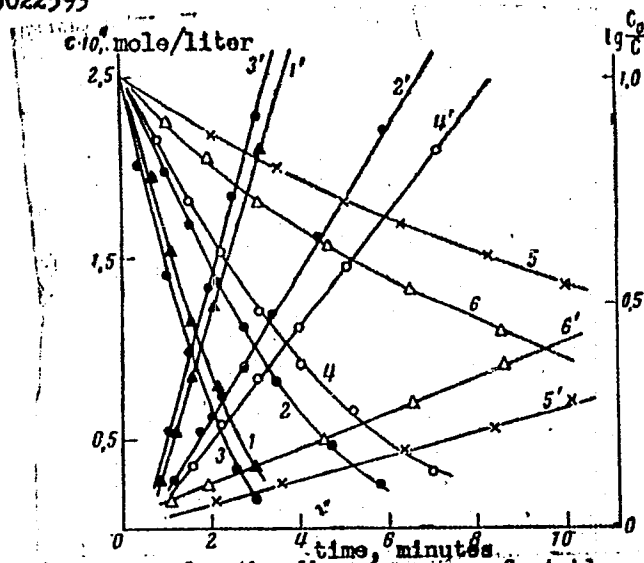


Fig. 1. Kinetic curves for the disappearance of stable radicals in the reaction with hydrazobenzene. 1- radical I; 2- II; 3- III; 4- IV; 5- V; 6- VI; 1' - 6' disappearance of radicals I - VI represented as  $\log C/C_0$  vs time

Card 4/4

L 16199-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022593

UR/0190/65/007/009/1515/1519  
678.01:54

AUTHORS: Gur'yanova, V. V.; Kovarskaya, D. M.; Krinitskaya, L. A.; Neyman, M. B.,  
Rozantsov, E. G.

TITLE: On the possibility of initiating the chain oxidation of polymers by  
nitrogen oxide radicals.

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 9, 1965, 1515-1519

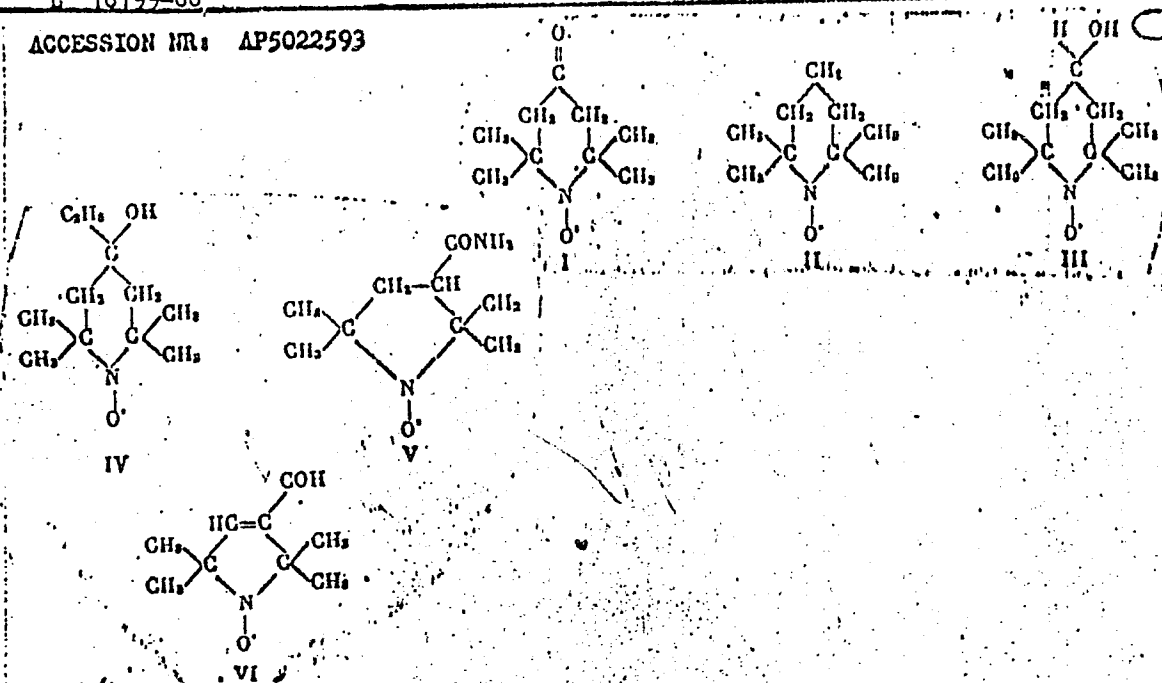
TOPIC TAGS: free radical, EPR, polymerization, hydrazobenzene, free radical  
polymerization

ABSTRACT: The kinetics, activation energies and preexponential factors for six  
reactions between six different iminoxyl radicals and hydrazobenzene have been  
determined. The investigation was undertaken to extend currently available infor-  
mation on the abstraction of nitrogen-bound hydrogen atoms by nitrogen oxide  
radicals discussed by M. B. Neyman, Yu. G. Mamodova, P. Blenke, and A. L.  
Buchachenko (Dokl. AN SSSR, 144, 392, 1962). The radicals studied were:

Card 1/4

L 16199-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022593



Card 2/4

L 16199-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022593

The rate of reaction was followed by observing the changes in the EPR and UV spectra. The experimental results for hydrazobenzene are shown graphically in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure. Reaction rate constants and preexponential factors for the six different radicals are given in tabular form. A reaction mechanism is proposed. It is concluded that nitrogen oxide radicals are capable of abstracting nitrogen-bound hydrogen, giving rise to an active radical that is capable of initiating oxidation. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 3 graphs, and 3 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Institut plasticheskikh mass (Plastics Institute)

SUBMITTED: 24Sep64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: OC,  
GC

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 002

Card 3/4

L 16199-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022593

ENCLOSURE: 01

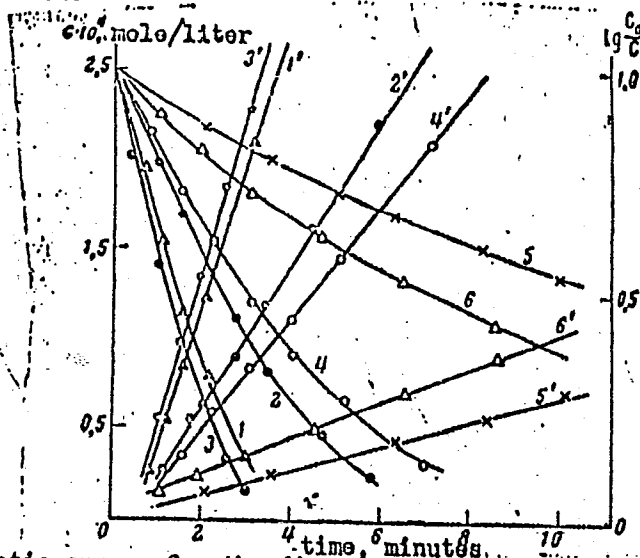


Fig. 1. Kinetic curves for the disappearance of stable radicals in the reaction with hydrazobenzene. 1- radical I; 2- II; 3- III; 4- IV; 5- V; 6- VI; 1' - 6' disappearance of radicals I - VI represented as  $\log C/C_0$  vs time

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